INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1901.

BRITAIN'S NEW RULER PROMISES TO GOVERN SUBJECTS PROPERLY.

"King Edward VII of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India" His Title.

HIS MAJESTY RETURNS FROM OS-BORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT,

Drives to the State Palace, Meets the Privy Councilors and Delivers a Brief Address.

ALL PRESENT KISS HIS HAND

AND SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO QUEEN VICTORIA'S SUCCESSOR.

Princes and Others Sign the Proclamation of Accession, Which Is Printed This Morning.

TEXT OF THE KING'S SPEECH

HE PROMISES TO WORK SOLELY FOR HIS PEOPLE'S GOOD.

Parliament Holds a Brief Session and All Members Subscribe to the Oath of Allegiance.

LONDON, Jan. 23.-Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, is the title of Victoria's successor. This title was assumed by the King at the express wish of his mother. The King took the oath of accession yesterday in St. James Palace, and will be formally proclaimed King to-

An extraordinary issue of the Gazette this morning, which appears with black borders, announces the death of Queen Victoria, adding:

"The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to her late Majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their wel-fare which she invariably manifested, as well as by many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character."

Then follows the proclamation of Edward VII. the ackonwledgment of allegiance by the Privy Council and the King's speech at his accession. The speech follows:

"Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my loved mother, the Queen, and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, anu, I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps.

"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented, great and wise father, who by universal consent, is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone. 'In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and

the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance and to which I am determine remainder of my life."

the council, the Gazette announces that the King subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland. It concludes with the King's formal proclamation ordering all officers and persons in authoritiy throughout his dominions to continue to exercise their offices during the royal pleasure and exhorting his subjects to aid and assist such officers in the perfermance and execution of their duties.

Orders have been issued for 6,500 troops to line the streets of London to-day for the proclamation ceremony.

The Gazette orders the court to go into mourning until July 24, and into halfmourning until Jan. 24, 1902. Lord Roberts has ordered the army to adopt mourning until March 5.

The morning papers record with the greatest satisfaction that the King has taken the title of Edward VII. They are | man 3. filled from end to end with descriptions of vesterday's ceremonies and accounts of the reception of the news of the death and 5; Hinshaw, 15; Meiklejohn, 28; Rosewater, the accession throughout the United King- 16; Martin, 7; Harrington, fusion, 5; scattercom and in all parts of the world. King

Edward's first speech is also applauded. The Daily Telegraph says: "It was admirable, resolute, touching and breathing deep sincerity. It does equal honor to the monarch and the man and will carry fresh sense of hope and confidence to the

ecuntry in its trouble." King Edward will return to Osborne immediately after the proclamation ceremony

WEDNESDAY'S CEREMONIES.

King Edward VII Attends a Meeting

of the Privy Council.

LONDON, Jan. 23.-The King-Emperor entered his capital at 12:55 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded to Marlborough House. After attending the first privy Majesty proceeded to the House of Lords for the meeting of Parliament. Dense crowds, beginning at St. James street, lined In the first it is declared that the exthe entire route to Victoria Station from thronged. All along the former, from the palace to Marlborough House, carriages filled with ladies stood as if for a drawing room, except that the coachmen, footmen and occupants were all dressed in mourning. The police precautions were unusual. Men on foot and mounted guarded almost

every yard of the way. greet their King. Finally, preceded by half Wertheimer to submit proof of the sale

was driven very rapidly, with the coachmen and footman in their usual gray liveries, with mourning bands on their arms. An equerry was seated before him. The King was, of course, dressed in the deepest and most simple mourning, and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgement of the silent uncovering of heads, which was more impressive than the most enthusiastic cheers. The King looked tired and very sad, but very well. Following him came the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and others. Both the King and the Duke of York looked pathetically up at Buckingham Palace as they passed and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. The troops there and elsewhere showed no signs CEREMONIES IN ST. JAMES of mourning, except that the bands were not present, but all the officers had crepe on their left sleeves. THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

> The King drove to St. James Palace from Marlborough House to preside over the first privy council, by way of Marlborough yard, the Mall and the garden entrance of the palace. He was attended by Lord Suffield (who has been lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales since 1872) and was escorted by a captain's escort of the Horse Guards. The procedure was exactly as on levee days. By the time the King arrived a great gathering of privy councillors, in levee dress, with crepe on their left arms, had taken up position in the throne room-Cabient ministers, peers, commoners, bishops, judges, the lord mayor, etc., including the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and lesser members of the royal family. Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and a host of the most prominent personages in the land were there to receive the King's formal oath binding him to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs and hear him assume the title of Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The ceremony was interesting and according to precedent. The King was in a separate Mr. Frye, of Maine, who relinquished the apartment from the privy councillors. To the latter the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, formally communicated the death of Queen Victoria and the succession to the throne of her son, the Prince of Wales. The royal dukes, diately in a characteristically brilliant, with certain lords of the council, were then directed to appear in the King's presence and acquaint him with the terms of the ships and vigorously attacked the navigaward his Majesty entered the room in which the councillors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech.

Mingling with the royal dukes and great | his colleagues on both sides of the champersonages of the kingdom were a few men in plain clothes, to represent the fact that the general public have a nominal right to (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 5.)

ELECTION OF SENATORS

FIED IN JOINT CONVENTION.

Thomas Kearns, Who Will Fill the Utah Vacancy, Is a Wealthy Republican of Park City.

The Legislatures of several States met in joint convention yesterday and ratified the election of the following United States

Kansas-J. R. BURTON, Rep., succeeds W. A. Harris, Pop. Texas-J. W. BAILEY, Dem., succeeds Horace Hilton, Dem South Dakota-ROBERT J. GAMBLE Rep., succeeds R. F. Pettigrew, Silver. Tennessee-E. W. CORMACK, Dem., suc ceeds T. B. Turley, Dem. Wyoming-FRANCIS E. WARREN, Rep.,

Illinois-SHELBY M. CULLOM, Rep., re Arkansas-JAMES H. BERRY, Dem., re-New Jersey-WILLIAM E. SEWELL

West Virginia-STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Rep., re-elected. Minnesota-KNUTE NELSON, Rep., reelected; MOSES E. CLAPP, Rep., elected to fill vacancy caused by death of Cushman

K. Davis. Utah-THOMAS KEARNS, Rep., to fill Mr. Kearns is one of the wealthiest men to devote my whole strength during the in Utah. He was born in Woodstock, Ont. April 11, 1862, but spent most of his early

to Utah in 1883 and secured employment as a common miner. Later he incorporated the Silver King mine at Park City, his interest in which is estimated at \$4,000,000. He is one of the directors of the company road from Salt Lake to Los Angeles. His political career has included membership in the council of Park City and in the convention that in 1895 framed the Constitution of the State of Utah.

Oregon-Corbett, 29; McBride, 19; Herman, 7; Smith, Dem., 26; Fulton, 3; Moore, 1; Dowell, 1; George, 1; Williams, 1. Not vot-

ing, 1. Necessary for election, 46. Montana-Mantle, 30; Frank, 11; Richards, 13; Cooper, 11; Maginnis, 8; Conrad, 6; Hoff-

Nebraska-Allen, fusion, 54; Thompson, fusion, 50; Crounse, 7; Currie, 20; Hainer, ing, 15. Necessary to elect, 65. Delaware-The vote showed little change.

Beveridge for President.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 22.-A special to the News from Nashville says that the Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature, in caucus to-day, adopted a resolution favoring Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, for presidential nominee in 1904.

COUNTER SUITS DECIDED.

Paris Tribunal's Finding in a Measure Favorable to the Castellanes.

PARIS, Jan. 23.-The first civil tribunal Seine counter suits of the heimer, the bric-a-brac dealer, by dividing the transactions into three series. changes and purchases were fully agreed to and in good faith, and, therefore, could Palace were especially not now be modified. The second series, comprising the exchanges, is regarded as court, therefore, has appointed three experts to appraise the articles, final judg-

ment being given after their report. In the third series, concerning art works belonging to Count Boni de Castellane, sold by Wertheimer, the court declares The crowes waited patiently for hours to the transacation holds good, but calls on a dozen mounted policemen, the new sov- in order to show he did not realize illegitiereign arrived in a plain brougham, which mate profit.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Vigorous Speech by the Missourian in Opposition to the Granting of Bounties.

RIDICULES MR.

AND SAYS THE MEASURE IS IN THE INTEREST OF TRUSTS.

He Would Prefer Free Ships to the Building Up of the Vessel Construction Industry.

RAWLINS CREATES A STIR

HE ADVERTISES HIS VIEWS AS TO POLITICS IN UTAH.

Arouses Senator Chandler and Has a Brief Tilt with the Caustic New Hampshire Statesman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- Consideration of the shipping bill was resumed this afternoon by the Senate. At the fustance of chair temporarily to take charge of the measure on the floor, it was made the unfinished business of the Senate, thus restering it to its privileged position. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, took the floor immeforceful and interesting speech lasting nearly three hours. He advocated free lord president's statement. Shortly after- | tion laws of the United States, holding that they were responsible for the decadence of the merchant marine of America. He was accorded close attention by

Early in the session Mr. Rawlins (Dem., charging that a deal had been entered into between the Republican members of the Utah Legislature and certain railroad interests and the officials of the Mormon Church to secure the election of Thomas L. Kearns CHOICE OF LEGISLATURES RATI- Mr. Hale, of Maine, and Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who contended that the made in the Senate at this stage of the proceedings in Utah, as the Senate could not consider the question in any phase in advance of action.

Mr. Chandler dealt briefly with the question which had been raised by Mr. Rawlins, referring facetiously in his remarks to his own defeat in New Hampshire ten days ago He maintained it would be highly unbecoming in the Senate to take the slightest notice of the developments in the senatorial contest in Utah, and intimated that Mr. Rawlins was merely advertising personal views regarding the con-

In reply, Mr. Rawlins adverted sarcastically to the recent New Hampshire senatorial election, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Chandler, indicating that Mr. Chandler had been caught in the cogs of a conspiracy similar to that which seems to be operating in Utah at the present

tion," said Mr. Chandler, good naturedly. "But during the contest my colleague did not rise in this body and advert to the atrocious character of the proceedings. [Great Laughter.] If the conditions are as wicked as the Senator paints them in Utah, shire, they are very bad, but they are not property of those actively in rebellion years in Holt county, Nebraska. He went at this stage a proper subject of consideration by this Senate."

MR. VEST'S SPEECH. When the ship subsidy bill was taken up. Mr. Vest addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure and in favor of free Montana, at its head, to build a line of rail- for years. He said the pending measure came before the Senate ostensibly from the committee on commerce, but had come really from a committee of promotion composed of twenty-five prominent and intelligent men appointed by the junior Senator from Maine, Mr. Frye. "The chairman of Yesterday's Fruitless Joint Ballots. this committee of promotion," said the Missouri Senator, "is Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company, a man of high character, of great intelligence and of indefatigable energy. The company he represents is by far the fargest beneficiary under this bill I must express my surprise and regret that no one member of that committee of prohis ships where he can buy them cheapest and then sailing them under the flag of his country. In other words, to use the language of the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), the members of that committee are unanimously in favor of the obsolete, infamous and outrageous navigation laws of the United States, which are a stain on the statutes of the United States, and which for fifty years have been riding to death the merchant marine of this country as the old man of the sea rode to exhaustion Sinbad the Sailor."

Mr. Vest sharply criticised Mr. Chambersaid, had been wise enough to do what derstanding that he would call it up this country, in its stolidity and stupidity | the first opportunity to-day and pass fast clipper ships from the United States.

Mr. Vest declared that the policy proposed by the pending bill was one of "barliable to the suspicion of usury, and the baric exclusion," framed for New England's benefit. He thought the people at large had done enough for the Northeastern coast without contributing \$180,000,000 more to build up its shipping industry. Mr. Vest ridiculed the claim that the bill is intended ty-two years, died, a victim of the grip, to provide auxiliary cruisers in time of and on Monday morning Mrs. William G. war. He contended that bounties are unconstitutional, and quoted a letter from ex- years, died as the result of a stroke of but here again they were too late. The fire Senator Edmunds, the author of the pend- paralysis, suffered about a week before. ing bill, to Senator Frye, in support of (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 5.)

this view. If bounties are justifiable, why not give a bounty to farmers and stock growers in dry years? Why not give it to miners? Because they were not justifiable as bounties, the argument had been advanced that the bill would afford the government auxiliary cruisers in time of war. OPENS THE FIGHT AGAINST THE Mr. Vest said: "All this talk of auxiliary cruisers is a subterfuge, a mere glamor and an appeal to patriotism and the old fiag. This is not a question of rhetoric; it is not a question of sentiment."

MR. FRYE RIDICULED. Referring to the peroration of Mr. Frye in his speech some time ago upon the pending bill. Mr. Vest said he was reminded of an actor whom Henry Watterson was fond of telling about. "At the conclusion FRYE of the play," said Mr. Vest, "the actor BOARD wrapping himself in the American flag while the orchestra, consisting of a fiddle and a bass drum, played 'Yankee Doodle,' rushed to the front of the stage, fired off a horse pistol and screamed like an American eagle."

Mr. Vest said that the vessels of what is known as the American line (the International Navigation Company), in the course of the twenty-five years the subsidy was to run would receive at least \$42,-900,000 of the total which would be paid out. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he said, would be the next beneficiary under the bili. With its present ships and the two vessels it was building now, it would receive \$550,000 a year of the subsidy.

"The next poor, emaclated, starving corporation which will receive a subsidy under this bill," said Mr. Vest, sarcastically, "is the Standard Oil Company." [Laugh-

It was, he said, trembling with emacia-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COL. 6.)

JOHN P. C. SHANKS DEAD

VETERAN IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE PASSES AWAY AT PORTLAND.

His Long and Useful Public Career-Other Indiana Deaths-The Day's Necrological Record.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 23.-After an eventful life extending over three-quarters of a century, during which he arose from a humble plowman to school teacher, attorney, member of the Indiana Legislature, The weather was cold and the firemen were congressman for ten years and brevet greatly hampered in this respect. Outside brigadier general and brevet major general, John P. C. Shanks, of this city, is no more. Utah) precipitated a lively colloquy by He died at his home here to-day, after a

short illness. the face of adversity. He was born in Martinsburg. Va., on June 17, 1826, coming to Indiana in 1839 with his father, Michael to the Senate from that State. He aroused | Shanks, who left Virginia on account of the existence of slavery within its borders. John Shanks was a conductor on the "unstatements of Mr. Rawlins ought not to be | derground" railroad, thus showing the hereditary traits. His school education was limited, but when at work, whether in the field or behind a team of unruly oxen, or by the flickering light of the blaze in his father's fireplace he always had his books with him, and studied them whenever an injured in rushes for safety. opportunity presented. He began teaching school at the age of eighteen years, and later on to study law, finally being ad- \$400,000; tenants, \$100,000; M. Saxe & Co., mitted to practice at the bars of all the courts in Indiana as well as before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Beardmore & Co., tanners, \$100,000; Silverfirst paper ever printed in Portland was un- | man. Boulter & Co., hats, caps, etc., \$125,der the editorship of General Shanks and | 000; Coristine & Co., furs, \$300,000; C. Sey-James Bromogen, and one of the first

hotels was run by him. He was elected to Congress in 1860, and served ten years, in the thirty-seventh. fortieth, forty-first, forty-second and fortythird, during which service he introduced a number of wise measures. He was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs of two Congresses and spent months among "I have to confirm what the Senator has the red men of the West righting their said about the recent New Hampshire elec- grievances. He was beloved by them because of his fearless qualities and skillful "It was a horrible result." [Laughter.] horsmanship. He often took with him, on these trips, his wife or son, but never a military guard, and by his confidence in the red men he got their confidence in him.

Mr. Shanks was with General Fremont when the latter issued his proclamation and, as I believe they were in New Hamp- freeing the slaves and confiscating the He drew the first manumission papers; and later on, in Congress, sustained the policy of General Fremont in a speech which electrified the House. He was defeated for Congress in 1862, because of the draft. At the same time he was billed to speak in recently formed, with Senator Clark, of ships, which he had advocated consistently Hartford City, where riots had taken place and was advised not to go there, but he did, and in bitter terms condemned the actions of those who, he claimed, were exhibiting treason at home. He was brevetted brigadier general by President Lincoln for bravery on the field at the first battle of Bull Run, where he rallied a part of Gen. Corcoran's Irish brigade at Cub's run, and later on, at the special request of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, was brevetted major general, his commission being accompanied by an autograph letter from the secretary.

General Shanks was a charter member of the Masonic lodge organized here on May 29, 1850, and was the first senior warmotion is in favor of an American buying versary last spring, and the general made it started to the corner of a pleasant speech.

The Jay county bar, of which General Shanks was an honored member, has ap- St. Peter street for an entire block was pointed a committee to draft suitable resattend the funeral, the date of which remains to be announced, in a body. Malargely represented at the bier.

Caused Regret in Washington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The news of the death of Col. John P. C. Shanks was lain, the president of the Commission of received by Indianians here with great re-Navigation, who was appointed first by gret. He had a bill pending to pension Mr. Cleveland, and then favored free ships him at \$50 monthly, which Representative for drifting with the Republican current, Cromer had succeeded in getting passed and now advocating subsidies. He said through the House, Senator Fairbanks had that when he visited Hamburg a few years | the matter in charge in the Senate, and ago, he saw in the harbor 152 ships flying | yesterday got Senator Gallinger, chairman the British flag and not a single one carry- of the pensions committee, to report it council at St. James Palace, at 2 p. m., his Countess De Castellane, against Wert- ing the stars and stripes. England, he back to the Senate favorably, with the unhad failed to do. She had maintained her when it would only need the President's supremacy on the ocean by purchasing her | signature to be law. But the intelligence that he had passed away came before the matter could be brought up in the Senate.

Double Funeral at Columbia City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Jan. 23.+There was a double funeral here to-day. On Saturday night Samuel G. North, aged seven-Lowman, his only sister, aged sixty-nine ing, were shifted around to St. Paul street

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE IN BUSINESS PART OF MONTREAL.

Began About 8 o'Clock Last Night, and Its Progress Was Not Checked Till This Morning.

OF TRADE IN RUINS

MODERN STRUCTURE THAT COST HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Several Other Buildings and Stocks of Clothing, Furs, Etc., Destroyed or Damaged.

FIREMEN WERE HAMPERED

STREETS NARROW AND CONTENTS OF STORES INFLAMMABLE.

Weather Was Cold and the Peo ple Jammed the Thoroughfares -The Principal Losers.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24, 1 a. m.-One of the most destructive fires from which this city | toria, General MacArthur has indefinitely the flames was not checked until 1 o'clock | scheduled to take place on the flagship this morning. By that time it had de- Brooklyn Thursday afternoon. The British stroyed property valued at between \$2,500,000 | consul has received expressions of symand \$3,000,000 and was still burning, though | pathy from the military, naval and civic the appearance was that the firemen have authorities in the Philippines.

at last got it under control. Included in the property burned is the ON THE RAMPAGE AGAIN splendid Board of Trade building, which cost over half a million dollars, with over a hundred tenants and half a dozen large firms and two scores of smaller concerns. | MRS. CARRIE NATION HATCHETS AN of the Board of Trade building there was not a modern structure among those burned. The narrow streets, antiquated | Smashes Everything Into Pieces, Debuildings and the inflammable nature of His life is a story of intrepid energy in | the stocks they contained made a combination which the department was powerless

> to overcome. The fire practically burned until it came to open space, which gave the firemen an opportunity for effective work. For a time it looked as if the flames would spread

> office building in course of erection there. control them. Women fainted and their clothes were torn and a few were slightly

Following are estimates of the principal losses: Board of Trade, \$600,000, insurance wholesale clothiers, \$75,000; H. A. Nelson & bold, Sons & Cc., \$80,000; Redmond, Greencommission merchants, \$25,000; B. Levy & Co., furs. \$50,000; Gilmour Bros. & Co., com-

clothiers, \$40,000. A MASS OF FLAMES.

in the premises of M. Saxe & Sons, wholesale clothiers, on the corner of Lemonie and St. Peter street. The streets in the locality were deserted at the time and the fire apparently had a good head before the first alarm was sent in. The firemen off your star." on arriving found the building, a three-

in the rear of the store. Second and third alarms were sent in in mediately on the arrival of the division chief, but before the nearest reinforcements reached the scene the flames had leaped across St. Peter street, which is very narrow at this point, and attacked the big five-story building occupied by H. H. A. Nelson & Sons' Company, fancy goods, etc. Here it spread as rapidly as it had in the Saxe building. In almost an instant it seemed as if the entire building was a roaring furnace.

The warehouse of Bardmore & Co., tan ners, adjoining the Nelsons to the south was next atacked, and from there the flames communicated to the establishment of Silverman, Boulter & Co., wholesale too noisy and she adjourned to a church hatters and furriers. Here another inflammable stock added zest to the flames. In the meantime the flames had continued den." The lodge celebrated its fiftieth anni- down St. Peter street, on the side on which Paul street, licking up the prem ises of J. Bourdeau & Co., hats, caps, etc. mass of flames on either side. In the olutions on his death and also voted to meantime a great fight was being made to save the big Board of Trade building, erected eight years ago at a cost of \$600,000 sonic and soldiers' secieties also will be and adjoining the Nelson building on the north side. For a long time the efforts of the brigade were successful, the plentiful supply of water keeping the exposed portions cool. But the flames had extended along the north side of St. Paul street, going west from Silverman, Boulter & Co.'s, licking up half a dozen concerns i its way, until it reached the big wholesale fur establishment of James Coristine & Co. This building extended all the way from St. Paul street to the Board of Trade building and the flames apeared to go through it like a tinder box. When the rear wall of this building was reached it was seen that the Board of Trade would have to go to. Solid sheets of flame sprang out and up and seized hold of the big build ing in a dozen different places, driving the

> The new and more modern structure burned more slowly than those which had already fallen a prey to the flames, and the devouring element.

> apparatus the city possessed was in use. Two water towers, which had failed to keep the blaze out of the Board of Trade build

& Co., manufacturing tinsmiths, then spreading both east and west.

From the north side of St. Paul street the flames leaped across the street and destroyed the premises of Themas Davidson & Co., H. Levi, dry goods, and half a dozen other smaller concerns. On Lemoine street the extensive wholesale grocery firm of Laporte, Martin & Co.'s store took fire. After the firemen had abandoned all hope of saving the Board of Trade buildirg, they concentrated their efforts mainly on this building, for the spread of the flames in this district would mean the loss of the entire wholesale dry-goods section. The fire was, however, finally got under control, but was still burning at 2 a. m.

Fatality in a Johnstown Fire. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 23 .- One man was burned to death, two fatally injured and a dozen others hurt by fire in the lumber town of Ashtola, Somerset county, last night. The dead: Samuel Dornsif, of

Williamsport, Pa. Fatally injured: Charles W. Zimerman, of Paxtonville; James Richard, of Rum-

mel, spine hurt. The injuries of the others were of slight nature. The loss is nominal. The fire started in a boarding-house and spread rapidly.

FILIPINOS TO BE DEPORTED.

Swore Allegiance and Violated Their Oaths-Festivities Postponed.

MANILA, Jan. 23.-General MacArthur has ordered a dozen more natives to be taken on board the Solace preparatory to their deportation. They are charged with being insurgent abettors and agitators who swore allegiance to the United States for the purpose of facilitating revolutionary operations.

On account of the death of Queen Vichas ever suffered began at 8 o'clock last | postponed the Governor General's ball annight, and, notwithstanding the efforts of | nounced for to-morrow and Rear Admiral the entire fire department, the progress of Remey has postponed the reception

OTHER KANSAS SALOON.

fles the Marshal, but Is Given a Black Eye by a Woman.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., Jan. 23 .- Mrs. Carrie Nation began her crusade in Enterprise to-day by demolishing a saloon and de along Commissioners street to the grand livering a street lecture. She arrived this morning from Wichita and went to the Numerous crowds of people jammed the home of C. H. Hoffman, Populist leader. narrow streets and the police could not A temperance meeting was held at the house this afternoon attended by a dozen

or more women. Mrs. Nation, armed with a hatchet, then started for the business part of the town, accompanied by Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. L. A Case, a leading W. C. T. U. worker, and another woman, who was veiled. The two Sons' Company, fancy goods, \$150,000; saloon keepers had locked up their places and were not in sight. Mrs. Nation went to Schilling's place. She smashed the glass doors and stepped into the deserted place, leaving the others outside. She broke the less & Co., hats and furs, \$50,000; H. Levi, big mirror, chopped gashes in the bar and woolens, etc., \$60,000; C. A. Chouilau & Co., broke all the glasses and bottles on the shelves. Then she went to the refrigerator and commenced bringing out cases of beer. mission merchants, \$5,000; Lapore, Martin | She dropped them on the floor and cracked & Co., \$50,000; J. Copen & Co., wholesale each bottle left solid after the fall. The floor was soon covered with a mixture of drinkables. She kept up the work until The fire started at 8:05 o'clock last night | Marshal W. R. Benham finally entered and taking her by the sleeve, told her she must

> "What are you," she demanded, "but a murderer and perjurer in protecting this unholy traffic? Either let me alone or take

But she followed him out, and, calling her story stone structure, a mass of flames, | companions, proceeded to give the marshal the fire having aparently started in the a blistering arraignment in the presence of saloon, but it was well barricaded and offered no plate glass for her to attack. The marshal refused to allow her to chop down the doors and she finally went home with her companions. She said she had only begun her work and expects to clean out

many more places.

To-night as Mrs. Nation was lecturing on the streets Mrs. Schilling, the wife of the saloon keeper whose place of business was demolished, came up to her. "I've got you now," she said, and struck Mrs. Nation twice in the face. A slight gash was cut over the eye and it bled profusely. Mrs. Nation went to a neighboring house and had her eye bandaged and continued her lecture on the street. The crowd was

near by, where she made a long address. Mrs. A. M. Hutchinson, state president of the W. C. T. U., says that organization is not in favor of the tactics employed by Mrs. Nation in her warfare against the saloons. She says: "Loyalty to Mrs. Nation demands that we procure for her a fair o clock the Duchess of York arrived, and trial, but we don't favor her methods. All our interest in her raid is to find out whether the property of the saloon keepers | ter began to pray. The Queen slowly sank can be protected under the law. It is the general opinion that no such a thing as | end was thought to have come. The Prince justice can be obtained in Wichita courts on the temperance question."

Bryan Going to Europe.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.-It is said W. J. Bryan will soon start for Europe. It is his purpose to call upon President Kruger, but | peror William, the prince and others abthe ultimate object is a tour of the continent. He may visit all the British isles, and especially Ireland. It is said he will write letters on imperialism as he finds it of the mighty leveler dealt with her lovand will make a special study of colonial ingly; and as the last visitation of nature dependencies. The exact date of Mr. Bryan's departure is not given, but will been the pomp and glory which accompany likely be in the early spring.

Jimmy Hoyle Bested.

AKRON, O., Jan. 23 .- A crowd that filled every seat in the Grand Opera House welomed Gus Ruhlin, who came from Cincinnati this week to visit his old home after two years' absence. Ruhlin appeared in the ring for a six round exhibition bout King. with his sparring partner, Denver Ed Marfiremen could not stay the march of the tin. Johnny Whittaker, of this city, and Jimmy Hoyle, of Indianapolis, boxed ten By this time every piece of fire fighting | fast rounds, the former receiving the de-

Amount of Indemnity.

BERLIN, Jan. 23 .- The Vossische Zeitung laims to have authentic information that dashed across the narrow street and attacked the premises of Thomas Davidson guarantee by the powers of the loan

SORROW ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT. WHERE THE DEAD QUEEN LIES.

All the People Mourning for the Woman Who Was Friend as

Well as Sovereign.

BODY IN THE DINING HALL

MAY REMAIN IN OSEORNE HOUSE FOR A WEEK OR TEN DAYS.

Attendants and Others View the Veiled Face of Her Late Majesty

and Shed Tears of Regret.

SPECIAL TO-DAY SERVICES

AT WHICH MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY WILL DE PRESENT.

Doctors Give "Senile Decay" as the Cause of Death, Instead of a More Harsh Phrase.

MANY TRIBUTES OF RESPECT

ALL THE COURTS OF EUROPE WILL GO INTO MOURNING.

And All Will Be Represented at the Obsequies-Expressions of Condolence from Everywhere.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24, 1 a. m .-This is the place of sorrow; in fact grief reigns all over the island. Every inhabitant and all the visitors mourn for the dead Queen. Messages of condolence do not cease to pour in from all quarters of the world. President McKinley's early cablegram created a most favorable impression. It was handed around among the royal personages at breakfast yesterday morning, with the general comment that American sympathy was fitly the first to be

At 11 o'clock this morning the members of the royal family will gather around the body of the late Queen, which lies in the dining room, in a simple coffin, the chapelie ardente, festooned with red and white hangings, the bishop of Winchester, standing before an altar, removed for the occasion from the private chapel, will read a portion of the service for the dead. The coffin rests on a specially erected platform, draped with royal purple, the feet lying to the east. The head faces the simple altar. Over the features is a thin veil. For a few hours after the conclusion of this service the public will be admitted to the room and allowed to view the remains of the sovereign who so long reigned over them. The body will rest there until Sunday and it is probable that no removal will

take place for ten days. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the cause of the Queen's death, as officially given, was "Senile decay." The doctors have adopted this expression as most suitable and truthful, They attribute the paralysis which attacked her as secondary to the general weakness of her condition, nor is it considered advisable, for reasons of state, to intimate that her intellect was dimmed by

this particular form of the disease. Details of the dying hours were not obtainable until late last evening. It appears that the Queen was moved on Sunday from her big bed into a small cot specially built with springs, which was surrounded by a screen. This was to enable the doctors to reach the patient easily on both sides. which was impossible when she lay in a bed six feet wide. In this small bed she passed away.

When Emperor William arrived he rushed, without taking off his overcoat, to her bedside; and the first words he said were words of regret that his mother was unable to come. "Yes," murmured the Queen, "I wish 'Vickey' could be here," using a pet name of her eldest daughter. On Tuesday afternoon all the members of the family were in readiness for the end. At 4 o'clock the Prince of Wales was summoned. Half an hour later he was joined by the other members of the family. At 5 the Queen kissed her, saying, "I am glad you have come." The Bishop of Winchesinto unconsciousness. At 6:15 p. m., the of Wales and several others walked out of the room. But the vitality of the Queen once more won the day. For another fifteen minutes, with only the Princess of Wales and a few others present, the feeble spark of life was maintained. At 6:30, with Em-

sent, death actually came. Death has softened the face, and the thin veil conceals no terrible defects. The hand has been mercifully mitigated, so also have the succession of the King. Tuesday night neither he nor his wife would allow their entourage to address them by their correct

The large force of detectives present from London is a precaution against any Anarchist attempt upon the life of Emperor William and not on account of the new

Real Cause of Death. LONDON, Jan. 24.-Regarding the causes

of the Queen's death, the Lancet says: "Death was due to cerebral failure. Transient but recurring symptoms of apathy and torpor, with aphasic indications, gave great uneasiness to the physicians a few days before the final filness. From Saturday those symptoms grew steadily graver, but the heart's action was maintain